

that are now being made for their entrance into the military service are the beginning on a large scale of establishing the physical status of the American people. These measurements of maximum width and maximum length of head which furnish the cephalic index are the two most important measurements of the body, and therefore increase greatly the scientific value of all the other measurements, whether physical or psychological. As most all important studies of peoples and races have the cephalic index, these two head measurements would make it possible to compare the American people with other peoples, races and nations. The American people are paying and sacrificing for the war; they are therefore entitled to such knowledge.

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American Women's Hospitals

Dr. Louise Richter of the American Women's Hospitals spoke at the picnic of the Los Angeles Pioneers of California on May 25 in Sycamore Grove, as follows:

During the 1917 meeting of the American Medical Association, a number of representative women physicians of that organization, who are also members of the medical women's National Association, appointed a war service committee; and this committee inaugurated the American Women's Hospitals, with the approval of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Director-General of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross.

One object of this war committee was to determine the number of women physicians in the United States and the number willing for war service, but the main object in view was to establish a hospital, with a circle of outlying dispensaries in one of the devastated countries, when necessary.

This committee found that there were about 6000 women physicians in the United States, and more than 2000 have expressed a desire for war service, either at home or abroad.

The name American Women's Hospitals was chosen as a parallel and complimentary to the Scottish women's hospitals.

These professional women of America desire to follow in the footsteps of their British sisters and "do their bit" in this world's war for righteousness.

In the beginning of the war the British women physicians offered their services to their own country, but as you know at that time Great Britain was not favorable to women in the profession as well as in many other walks of life, so they were told that the British Red Cross and the War Office were fully supplied. However, undaunted, these patriotic women offered their services to the Allies and were accepted at once by the French, Belgian and Serbian Red Cross.

In December, 1914, the first complete hospital unit was sent out under the French Red Cross; their hospital of 400 beds was placed behind the firing line in sound of the guns.

In two years 2859 operations had been performed upon the wounded French, with 1.9 per cent. mortality.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals sent out their first unit to Serbia in January, 1915, just after the

Austrian Army had been driven over the Serbian frontier, leaving thousands of their dead, sick and wounded behind. Every room and building available was filled with these miserable, shivering verminous men suffering with typhus of the most virulent type, septic wounds and bed sores.

They took charge of a 570-bed hospital when an urgent call came from 70,000 typhus cases entirely unattended and Dr. Alice Hutchinson was sent on with another unit, with fresh supplies from Scotland. On the way they halted at Malta to care for their own wounded countrymen from the Dardanelles.

They established four units in Serbia and cared for thousands and thousands of the sick and wounded, and the mortality was extremely high and their hospitals were hard hit, but they continued to work and work until they were gradually driven back by the Austro-German Army.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals did work of untold value in Salonica, Corsica, Russia and finally began work under the British War Office.

They now have eleven units in the devastated countries. The British Government have been fully convinced of the fitness of women physicians for medical war service. The Scottish Women's Hospitals have been placed in charge of a hospital of 600 beds in London for the British wounded.

The British Government is not only urging the women to study medicine but offering to pay for the medical education of women adapted for this work who are unable to meet their own expenses.

The work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals extends to the care of old people, babes and mothers, the wounded in the trenches, inspection of civic sanitary conditions, management of base hospitals, care of refugee children and the expectant mothers.

Women physicians placed in civilian relief work would leave the medical men free for military duty.

A number of the American women physicians offered their services when needed and now it is their duty to answer the urgent, insistent call for foreign war service and they have taken for their slogan "We are ready; put us across."

The patriotic men and women of the United States will undoubtedly support the American Women's Hospitals, just as the British men and women have supported the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Besides efficiency in caring for the wounded soldiers, the women physicians can face cheerfully all hardships and bring a woman's atmosphere of comfort and a suggestion of home to our boys "over there."

Sixty-five American women physicians are already "across" and still insistent calls for more are coming from France, Serbia, Belgium and Italy.

Three women physicians from Los Angeles are now in foreign lands. Drs. Helen Woodroff and Margaret Farwell are doing civilian relief work in France.

A recent letter from Dr. Farwell expresses fully the need for medical women. She says: "The need for workers here is far greater than ever before and I only hope you will all work and work and then do it all over again and again. The woe and want is quite past belief. We think that the tenements at home are in poor condition and they are bad, but they cannot compare with what has happened to the children of France and the women of France, during these three years of perfect hell. Thank God it can never come to the United States."

One American woman physician is in a military hospital with General Pershing. One has charge of a maternity and children's hospital. Another is making a survey of the institutions for refugee children in France. Another has charge

of 500 refugee children. This woman took the place of a medical man who was rushed to the front in less than one hour after her arrival, and so on down the list, every one worthy of honorable mention.

There are many patriotic women entering war work, but they must first be trained; the woman physician is already trained, and ready for immediate service.

The American Women's Hospitals have been urged to establish hospitals in the war zone, similar to those established by the Scottish Women's Hospitals so this organization is making an effort to establish at once, a hospital in Serbia and one in France. The exact location must be left to the French Government and the American Red Cross in France.

Three hundred thousand dollars will fully equip one base hospital and after it is once established the French Government will gladly support it.

A recent drive in New York "went over the top."

We expect to put on a ten-day drive for \$50,000, beginning June 22nd, and every man, woman and child will have the opportunity, not only to join the American Women's Hospital Auxiliary, but each one will have an opportunity to open his purse and raise his voice in our behalf.

"We are ready: Put us across."

New Members

Beck, Ida A., Gridley.
Burke, W. P., Redlands.
Zimmerman, I. M., San Diego.
Wylie, D. Baldwin, Salinas.
Moore, Wm. O., Soledad.
Taylor, Armstrong, San Francisco.
Butka, Leslie H., Sanitarium.
Herrick, F. Leslie, Oakland.
Siegmund, Fred W., Los Angeles.
Shickle, Chas., Los Angeles.
Mikels, Frank M., Los Angeles.
Foye, Frank A., Los Angeles.
Gardner, Vera Placida, Los Angeles.
Merrill, Harry P., Los Angeles.
Cleaves, Montague, Los Angeles.
Brimhall, S. J., Los Angeles.
Schenck, George F., Los Angeles.
Flint, J. L., Glendale.
Beatty, Hannah, Los Angeles.
Hunt, Helen A., Los Angeles.
Hollingsworth, L. D., Los Angeles.
Ruth, Ray Frederick, Los Angeles.
O'Brien, J. J., Los Angeles.

Resigned

Steinwand, Oscar W., Parlier.

Transferred

Benedict, Wm. L., Rochester, Minn.

Obituary

Birtch, Fayette W., San Francisco.
Muller, Carl L., Nevada City.
McMillan, Duglad, San Jose.
Ball, Seymour E., Eagle Rock, Cal.
Tisdale, T. P., Alameda.
Tredway, Edw. Everett, Pasadena.
Folsom, E. C., Santa Monica.
Flanagan, L. J., South San Francisco.
Choate, Jas. J., Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN WALTER S. JOHNSON

San Francisco



"... when it should please my country to need my death."—Julius Caesar, Act 3, Scene 2.

He gave to the Medical Reserve Corps grace of manner, ever ready kindness of heart, gentle sympathy, quick understanding of the soldier sick, young or old, with his many complicating emotions; and a selfless patriotism and a well tried professional ability. Unfortunately, his health was not equal to this "give all" nature.

The doubt of reaching ideals, so characteristic of well-informed, noble and striving men, added a mental strain to the heavy physical one of military responsibility.

When he was ordered to assume duty in the field, it being thought that out of doors would add to his strength, the entire staff of the Letterman General Hospital deplored his going. It would seem that his resistance was not fit for the task of military medicine, for he came back to us a sick man, and after a long struggle, died.

We think of him as one who died for his country. We give him the same adoration we give those serving in France, who meet death with honor, courage and faith in the right and might of our fight and flag.

J. WILSON SHIELDS,
Major, M. R. C.